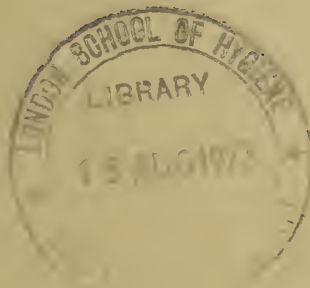


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1970

Harwich Port Health Authority

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



HARWICH PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

Committee Members of the Authority as at 31st December, 1970:

BOROUGH OF HARWICH

Alderman C. A. GREEN (CHAIRMAN)
Alderman A. J. THORN
Councillor P. HOLBROOK
Councillor L. JOBLING
Councillor T. W. RUTSON
Councillor MRS E. M. SMITH

SAMFORD R. D. C.

Councillor Lt.-Comm. J. R. F. V. GREEN

TENDRING R. D. C.

Alderman F. W. AYLMORE
Councillor E. A. BLAKE
Councillor P. W. MASTERTON

FELIXSTOWE

Councillor G. T. CLARKE
Councillor E. M. HALL
Councillor F. LEE
Councillor W. Y. WARD

DEBEN R. D. C.

Councillor D. L. WALKER

Clerk and Solicitor:

H. H. V. CARTER, B.A.

HARWICH.

March, 1971.

To the Chairman and Members of the Harwich Port Health Authority.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1970. This is drawn up in accordance with the Ministry of Health's Regulation 12(4) of the Public Health Officers (Port Health Districts) Regulations, 1959.

Traffic at the Port was maintained during the year. The amount of shipping entering the district which amounted to 8,285 vessels was less than last year's figures of 8,441. This small decrease was mainly due to fewer coastwise vessels arriving at Gravel Wharf, Landguard Point, to load gravel. However, the overall tonnage of 12,478,281 showed an increase on last year's figures of 11,868,165. Passenger traffic has likewise shown an increase. This year a total of 1,230,283 passengers entered or left the Port, an increase of 20% on last year's figure of 1,038,350.

This year being the 50th anniversary of the appointment of medical inspectors of aliens it was considered an opportune time to review this aspect of port health work. An article on this subject was published in the "Medical Officer" *1journal at the end of this year. Copies were submitted to members of this Authority. It may not be realised that Harwich is the second largest approved sea port in this country for the arrival of aliens. Although the majority are of European origin and only a few are immigrants from the Commonwealth, a quarter of a million passengers are subject to control annually under the Aliens Order and Commonwealth Immigrants Act. Approximately 1% are referred for medical inspection. In addition this service is extended to provide information on the health and welfare services to long-stay non-British passengers when necessary. Arrangements are also made for treatment or hospitalisation of all passengers who may be sick on arrival at the Port. Such work can only be undertaken with the valuable assistance of the nurses attached to the Port Health Authority.

The importation of foodstuff has continued to increase, most of which is carried in box containers as opposed to loose cargo. Food is normally inspected at the Port although some may be forwarded to Inland Clearance Depots. Where it is not practicable to inspect at the Port as in the case of certain frozen foods, containers may be sent to the

place of destination for inspection, after notifying the receiving Authorities. Foodstuff seized as unfit or not complying with the Imported Food Regulations is listed in the Appendix of this Report. I am indebted to the Port Health Inspectors for their vigilance while carrying out this important section of port health functions.

Your medical officer is privileged to be a member of the Medical Committee of the Association of Sea and Air Port Health Authorities and he has attended regularly the meetings of the Association in London. This affords valuable opportunities to discuss Port Health procedures and for this Authority to be acquainted with Government policy. The Annual Conference of the Association was held this year at Kingston-upon-Hull and I was invited to present a paper on the Imported Food Regulations. The paper was subsequently published in the "Medical Officer" ^{*2} journal and copies were again circulated to members of this Authority.

The quarantine services set up to prevent the importation of communicable diseases into this Country were alerted on 31st January on the occasion of an outbreak of Smallpox in Westphalia. The Port of Harwich was particularly concerned in view of the daily passenger service with Germany. Fortunately the German Ports were not within the infected area, so that no restriction on "pratique" was imposed on ships. Passengers arriving from the infected area were checked for valid vaccination certificates and only four passengers had to be vaccinated and eleven placed under surveillance. These measures were rescinded on the 10th March, when the area was no longer declared infected.

We were again alerted in August when Cholera spread into Eastern Europe and the Black Sea Ports. This resulted in the United Kingdom enforcing the necessity for Vaccination Certificates against Cholera from travellers from infected areas, as from 18th September. All persons arriving within five days from these areas were seen at our Health Control during the local epidemic which ended in November. Although the usual endemic areas for Cholera are more than five days sailing time to sea ports in this Country, the situation must be kept under review as it is possible for a traveller to commence a journey by air from an endemic area and enter this Country after a short sea trip within the five-day incubation period.

The Port Health Authority is responsible for a variety of important duties, while its staff have the task of avoiding undue restrictive control which would cause hindrance to trade and to travellers, but having proper regard to the implications of international health control.

I am pleased to report a continuance of cordial relations with the Officials of British Rail, the Harwich Dock Company, the Felixstowe Dock Company and all other shipping agents. This is extended to the Officers of H.M. Immigration Department and H.M. Customs whose liaison is so necessary in the efficient working of the Port.

It affords much pleasure to express appreciation of the work carried out by the various members of the Port Health Staff, and to the Staff of the Harwich and District Hospital who so readily accept sick passengers and seamen. Finally, I thank the members of the Authority for the support and understanding they have shown throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

A. H. GOLLEDGE,

Port Medical Officer,
Medical Inspector of Aliens.

- *1 GOLLEDGE, A. H. (1970). Medical Inspection of Aliens -
A review, together with an analysis of
a health questionnaire on aliens enter-
ing a seaport. The Medical Officer,
124; 341.
- *2 GOLLEDGE, A. H. (1970). Imported Food Regulations, 1968 -
A Review on Food Inspection at a Sea
Port. The Medical Officer, 124; 121.

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SECTION I: STAFF

TABLE A

Name of Officer	Nature of Appointment	Date of Appointment	Qualifications	Any other Appointment held
Alan H. Golledge.	Port Medical Officer.	1- 4-65.	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	M.O.H. Harwich Borough, A.C.M.O. Essex C.C., Asst.Venereologist N.E. Met. Hosp. Board, Med. Insp. of Aliens.
John W. Doupe.	Deputy Port Medical Officer.	1- 5-65.	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	Deputy M.O.H. Harwich Borough, A.C.M.O. Essex C.C., Med. Insp. of Aliens.
Alexander Sherlock.	Assistant Port Medical Officer.	25- 4-70.	M.B., B.S.	Med. Insp. of Aliens, Gen. Med. Practitioner.
Norman Peacock.	Chief Port Health Inspector.	*4- 8-35.	San.Insp. Cert., Meat & Food Insp., Cert. Royal San. Institute.	Nil.
Rowland Willingham.	Port Health Inspector.	1- 6-53.	San.Insp. Cert., Meat & Food Insp., Cert. Royal San. Institute.	Nil.
John Bryning.	Port Health Inspector.	7-10-68.	Dip. Public Health Inspector Exam. Board.	Nil.
*Chief Inspector from 11-2-56.				

Address and Telephone No. of the Medical Officer of Health: Town Hall, Harwich.	Tel: HAR 3181.
Office of the Port Medical Officer: Health Dept., 407, Main Road, Dovercourt.	Tel: HAR 3251.
Office of the Health Inspector: Parkeston Quay	Tel: HAR 2656.
Office of the Solicitor, Clerk and Treasurer to the Authority: 193, Main Road, Dovercourt.	Tel: HAR 2366.

SECTION II: AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR

TABLE B

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		No. of Ships reported as having, or having had during the voyage, infectious disease on board
			By the Med. Officer of Health	By the Port Health Inspector	
Foreign Ports	7,125	12,162,477	6	1,236	6
Coastwise	1,160	315,804	-	190	-
TOTAL:	8,285	12,478,281	6	1,426	6

Statistics for recent years are as follows:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Vessels</u>	<u>Tonnage</u>
1960	3,234	4,019,239
1961	3,231	3,886,772
1962	3,550	3,886,517
1963	3,670	4,056,444
1964	4,724	4,612,789
1965	5,231	5,109,188
1966	5,302	5,626,045
1967	6,338	7,105,080
1968	7,429	9,236,974
1969	8,441	11,868,165
1970	8,285	12,478,281

(1) EXTENT AND JURISDICTION OF THE PORT OF HARWICH.

There has been no alteration in the definition of the limits of jurisdiction of the Port Health Authority.

The Order of the Local Government Board dated the 30th June, 1899, constituting the Harwich Port Health Authority, defines the limits of jurisdiction of the Port under Article 10.

The jurisdiction of the said Port Health Authority shall extend to the whole of the Customs Port of Harwich, except so much as lies to the sea-ward of a straight line drawn from the most southerly point of Languard Point to the seaward extremity of the southern boundary of the Borough of Harwich, and with that exception the area within the jurisdiction of the said Port, and all docks, basins, harbours, creeks, rivers, channels, bays, roads and streams within the said Port, and the place or places, which may from time to time be appointed as the Customs Boarding Station or Stations, for the said Port, and the place or places for the time being appointed for the mooring or anchoring of the ships for the said Port, under any regulations, for the prevention of the spread of diseases issued under the authority of the Statutes in that behalf, and for the purpose of any such Regulations as aforesaid shall also extend to any ship which, in pursuance thereof, or any directions given thereunder, shall be moored or anchored at the place appointed thereunder as aforesaid, or which shall be on its way thither."

This district extends to a straight line from Shotley Spit Buoy to Flagboro Cliff at the mouth of the River Orwell, also to tidal waters in the River Stour, which includes Mistley Quay.

(11) ACCOMMODATION FOR VESSELS.

(a) Parkeston Quay

This was opened in 1883 and extended at the turn of the century and also in 1934. Arrivals and sailings of vessels are not normally subject to tidal restrictions, there being 20 feet of water alongside at L.W.O.S.T.

An £8 million development scheme which started in 1966 is near completion. There are now three roll-on roll-off berths in use at the Quay. The east end of the Quay has been reconstructed for container traffic. Work on a new passenger terminal has now commenced.

British Rail and Zeeland Shipping Company continue to run nightly and daily passenger services to the Hook of Holland. The United Shipping Company operates a regular passenger and roll-on roll-off car service to Esbjerg, with a daily service in the summer and three times per week in winter. A summer passenger service from Harwich to Kristiansand with Fred Olsen Lines operates three times a week. Belgium Marine operate a daily service to Ostend for passengers with cars, during the summer months.

In addition to passenger services, there are regular cargo roll-on roll-off services with Hook of Holland, Esbjerg and Dunkirk. There are two container vessels from Zeebrugge and one from Rotterdam daily. There is a weekly cargo service from Denmark carrying baled bacon and other foods.

This Quay is also used by small tankers in supplying the Oil Refinery which was opened in 1965.

There is a regular boat train service between Parkeston Quay and Liverpool Street Station, connecting the arrivals and departures of passengers.

Trade at the Quay is shown as follows:-

	No. of Vessels from foreign Ports	No. of coast- wise vessels	Total n.r.t.
1968	1,977	24	4,526,497
1969	2,606	26	6,149,632
1970	2,549	36	6,009,438

(b) Harwich

- (i) The Train Ferry Terminal was erected in 1924 and maintains daily sailings between Harwich and Zeebrugge. By means of this service, goods are conveyed without transshipment between most parts of Europe and Great Britain. Each Ferry can take twelve passengers in addition to her cargo. There are 4 vessels on this service with Zeebrugge and Dunkirk, with three to four arrivals daily. Trade at the Train Ferry Terminal as follows:-

	No. of Vessels from foreign <u>Ports</u>	No. of coast- <u>wise vessels</u>	Total <u>n.r.t.</u>
1970	1,086	2	1,502,782

- (ii) The old Continental Pier was originally built in 1860 and used by the Railway Company Steamers to the Continent prior to the opening of Parkeston Quay in 1883. It was taken over for use by the Trinity House in 1955, and used solely for its own vessels.
- (iii) Steamboat Passenger Pier. This was constructed about 1850 by the Harwich Corporation and transferred to the Great Eastern in 1872. The Orwell and Harwich Navigation Company Limited operate a seasonal passenger ferry service between Harwich and Felixstowe.
- (iv) The Navyard Wharf was opened for trade in 1964, and traffic has continued to increase. This is mainly export of motor cars, tractors, caravans and other vehicles. Some vessels export to the U.S.A. and Canada. There is a regular cargo service with Antwerp, Denmark, Sweden and Finland.

A new passenger terminal was erected in 1968 for the Prins Ferries to Bremerhaven, which was transferred from Parkeston Quay. This passenger, car and cargo roll-on roll-off service operates on alternate days. A similar service to Hamburg commenced last year, also operating on alternate days. There are now three roll-on roll-off berths and a deep water quay.

Trade at the Wharf is shown as follows:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Vessels from foreign Ports</u>	<u>No. of coast- wise vessels</u>	<u>Total n.r.t.</u>
1964	195	51	82,739
1965	463	63	187,992
1966	567	45	396,664
1967	445	19	298,432
1968	643	36	755,526
1969	765	25	1,212,368
1970	777	52	1,646,021

(c) Felixstowe Dock

Extensive alterations and improvements have been undertaken in recent years. The old Dock is used by vessels from foreign and coastwise ports carrying grain, timber, beer, fuel oils, chemicals and other general cargo. Vessels arrive with conventional cargoes of which most is foodstuffs. In the new Dock there are two roll-on roll-off berths with services from Europort, Antwerp, Copenhagen and Esbjerg. The New South Quay was brought into operation in 1967. This Wharf is mainly used for container traffic by vessels from the U.S.A., Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Spain. The oil jetty outside the Dock is used by tankers for discharge of propane gas, fuel oils and chemicals.

Increase in traffic at the Dock has been maintained during the year. 2,987 vessels arrived at the Dock compared with 2,947 last year.

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Vessels from foreign Ports</u>	<u>No. of coast- wise vessels</u>	<u>Total n.r.t.</u>
1964	855	383	369,642
1965	1,122	347	581,127
1966	1,337	355	943,451
1967	2,026	345	1,448,692
1968	2,271	394	2,354,346
1969	2,616	331	3,025,886
1970	2,565	422	3,235,135

(d) Mistley Quay

This Quay is situated about 10 miles up the River Stour. The total length of Quay frontage is 860 ft., and vessels with a draught of 10 - 11 ft. can use the berths on suitable tides. The Quay is used by small vessels conveying grain or timber. Most of the coast-wise vessels load gravel from the dredger in the River. A few vessels arrive from foreign ports and cargoes of dried fruit and fruit juice were imported.

143 vessels from foreign ports and 447 coastwise arrived during the year.

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Vessels from foreign Ports</u>	<u>No. of coast- wise vessels</u>	<u>Total n.r.t.</u>
1968	66	363)	Not recorded
1969	144	384)	
1970	143	447)	

(e) Gravel Wharf, Landguard Point

208 vessels arrived at this Wharf during the year to load gravel.

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Vessels from foreign Ports</u>	<u>No. of coast- wise vessels</u>	<u>Total n.r.t.</u>
1968	-	624)	Not recorded
1969	-	580)	
1970	-	208)	

SECTION III: CHARACTER OF SHIPPING & TRADE DURING THE YEAR

TABLE C.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC:	Inwards	...	...	British (U.K.)	278,715
				Commonwealth Immigrants	19,453
				Aliens	306,907
					<u>605,075</u>
	Outwards	...	...	British (U.K.)	296,763
				Commonwealth Immigrants	21,488
				Aliens	306,957
					<u>625,208</u>

Comparative figures for the past years are as follows:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Inwards</u>	<u>Outwards</u>	<u>Total</u>
1960	334,283	354,717	689,000
1961	328,552	342,316	670,868
1962	313,934	338,472	652,406
1963	302,101	328,674	630,775
1964	325,796	351,432	677,228
1965	325,924	355,648	681,572
1966	353,197	374,062	727,259
1967	362,059	401,458	763,517
1968	432,659	442,218	874,877
1969	513,692	524,658	1,038,350
1970	605,075	625,208	1,230,283

CARGO TRAFFIC

Principal IMPORTS: Fruit, Vegetables, Meat, Bacon, Yeast, Offals, Tinned Foodstuffs, Fish, Shellfish, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Biscuits, Bread, Bakery Produce, Confectionery, Chocolate, Cocoa Powder, Wines, Spirits, Beer, Textiles, Apparel, Carpets, Paper, Rubber, Machinery, Fuel Oils, Chemicals, Fertilisers, Timber, Grain, Bulbs, Plants, Flowers, Electrical Goods, Films, Tractors, Motor Cars, Agricultural Machinery, Propane Gas, Seeds, Shoes, Glass, Strawboard, Furniture, Musical Instruments, Animals, Animal Foods.

Principal EXPORTS: Motor Cars, Animals, Textiles, Tractors, Caravans, Meat, Horse Meat, Grain, Tools, Machinery, Furs, Rubber, Tyres, Carpets, Musical Instruments, Fish, Furniture, Shoes, Clothing, Chemicals, NAAFI Stores, Army Stores, Ammunition, Explosives, Fertilisers.

PRINCIPAL PORTS from which ships arrive:-

Countries in "Administrative Arrangements"

BELGIUM	-	Ostend, Antwerp, Zeebrugge.
FRANCE	-	Dunkirk, Calais, Bordeaux, Le-Havre, Ghent, Rouen.
ITALY	-	Messina (Sicily)
NETHERLANDS	-	Dordrecht, Gavle, Delfzyl, Teneuzen, Ymuiden Europort, Rotterdam, Hook of Holland, Amsterdam.
*GERMANY (Federal Republic)	-	Hamburg, Bremen, Bremerhaven, Cologne, Mannheim, Krefeld, Duisburg, Lubek, Dusseldorf, Wilhelmshaven
GREECE	-	Patros, Katakola, Piraeus, Corinth.

Other European Countries:

NORWAY - Oslo, Halden, Drammen, Kristiansand, Larvik.

*Now withdrawn from the "Administrative Arrangements".

SWEDEN	- Stockholm, Norrköping, Turku, Domsjö, Gottenburg, Malmö, Helsingborg, Wallhamn, Långsund, Ormsköldsvik.
DENMARK	- Esbjerg, Copenhagen, Aarhus, Odense.
FINLAND	- Helsinki, Kotka, Hamina, Halmstad, Halden, Oulu, Inkoo, Hangö.
GIBRALTER	- Gibraltar.
SWITZERLAND	- Basle.
SPAIN	- Bilbao, Pasajes, Algeciras.
PORTUGAL	- Leixões, Lisbon.
POLAND	- Gdansk.
TURKEY	- Istanbul, Izmir.
MALTA	- Valetta.
ICELAND	- Reykjavik, Straumsvik.
U.S.A.	- New York, Houston, Jacksonville, New Orleans, Orange, Philadelphia, New Jersey.
NORTH AFRICA	- Tripoli, Benghazi, Tunis, Alexandria, Algiers.
SOUTH AFRICA	- Durban.

Total IMPORTS for the year:- 2,411,994 tons.

Total EXPORTS for the year:- 1,829,032 tons.

	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Exports</u>
Parkeston Quay	755,747 tons	807,772 tons
Train Ferry	206,847 tons	191,388 tons
Felixstowe Dock	1,440,014 tons	819,967 tons
Navyard Wharf	Not available	
Mistley	9,386 tons	9,905 tons

SECTION IV: INLAND BARGE TRAFFIC.

There is no Inland Barge Traffic at the Port.

SECTION V: WATER SUPPLY

(1) Source of Supply

The water for shipping at Parkeston Quay, Train Ferry Terminal Harwich, Navyard Wharf Harwich, and Mistly Quay, is from the Tendring Hundred Water Co. main supply.

The water supply for vessels in the Dock at Felixstowe is from the private source of the Dock Co. This source is a spring at Peewit Hill. There is a chlorination plant at the reservoir. Supply for Ferry Terminal, Atlantic Wharf, and Oil Jetty is from Felixstowe Town main supply.

(2) Reports on tests for contamination

22 samples from shore hydrants used for supplying vessels were submitted for bacteriological examination. Samples from two hydrants were reported as unsatisfactory. Instructions were issued for cleansing of the hydrant chambers, and subsequent samples were reported as satisfactory.

A new main from the storage tanks to a new supply hydrant was laid at Navyard Wharf, Harwich. Tests were found to be satisfactory.

Samples from 19 vessels were submitted and reported as satisfactory.

(3) Precautions taken against contamination of hydrants and hosepipes

Supply hydrants are in chambers which are provided with tight fitting covers and drainage.

Rubber or plastic lined hoses are used for supplying vessels. These hoses are cleansed and stored in proper lockers after use. Supervision is exercised to ensure that worn hoses are replaced when necessary.

(4) Water Boats

There are no water boats in use at the Port.

SECTION VI: PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS, 1966.*

(1) List of Infected Areas (Regulation 6).

A list is maintained of Ports and other areas which are infected or believed to be infected with any of the quarantinable diseases (e.g., Plague, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Smallpox, Typhus or Relapsing Fever). This list is kept up to date from information contained in the Weekly Epidemiological Record issued by the World Health Organisation from Geneva. The contents of this list, amended as may be required, are supplied to the Chief Preventive Officer, Harwich Customs and to the Chief Port Health Inspector.

(2) Radio Messages (Regulations 12 - 14).

- (a) As Harwich is not a Radio Transmitting Port there is no arrangement for sending messages by radio granting permission for ships to enter the district. From time to time quarantine messages are received and after decoding, the information is passed to the Waterguard Officer. The International Code of Signals (1969) is available at the office of the Port Medical Officer and at his residence.
- (b) In the event of an outbreak of Infectious Diseases or suspected Infectious Disease or other circumstances requiring the attention of the Medical Officer, messages sent by radio through North Foreland are transmitted to the Port Medical Officer. The action varies in accordance with the nature of the message.
- (c) Very occasionally medical advice at sea is requested through North Foreland. Under such circumstances the Port Medical Officer acts according to the recommendations by the Joint I.L.O./W.H.O. Committee as set out in the International Medical Guide for ships.

(3) Messages are also received by signals in accordance with Regulation 15.

(1967).

(4) Mooring Stations (Regulation 22).

There is one mooring station in the Port District. This is bounded on the North by a line drawn from Flagborough Cliff to the steamboat Passenger Pier, Harwich, and on the South by a line drawn from Martello Tower to the Look-out, Harwich.

* 1970 Regulations do not operate until 1st January, 1971.

To this station infected ships or suspected ships are directed in accordance with Regulations 22 - 30 of the Public Health (Ships) Regulations. The general procedure is fully known to all the Pilots using the Port.

- (5) (a) Patients suffering from infectious diseases are accommodated at Myland Hospital, Colchester.
- (b) Every attempt is made to follow up and deal with contacts, notice being sent, if necessary, to the Medical Officer of Health for the area to which contacts are going.
- (c) Disinfection and cleansing of the affected portion of the ship is carried out by the Port Health Inspectors. During the year four cases of infectious disease necessitated the use of the Harwich Borough's disinfecting station.

SECTION VII: SMALLPOX

Cases of smallpox are sent to the Smallpox Hospital at Ipswich, which is designated a 'first line' hospital. Should accommodation there not be available, Myland Hospital, Colchester, (designated a 'second line' hospital) is prepared to accept cases. Dr. John Kershaw is available as a consultant if required. Laboratory investigations for smallpox virus are now carried out at the Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale.

SECTION VIII: VENEREAL DISEASE

The Port Medical Officer holds a Clinic for the treatment of V.D., which is held at the Health Service Clinic, 407, Main Road, Dovercourt, at the following times:-

Monday to Friday.....9.00 a.m. - 9.30 a.m.
and at other times by appointment

The Area Consultant Venereologist attends on:
Thursday from.....4.00 p.m. - 5.30 p.m.

Inpatient treatment is available at the St. Helena Group Hospitals. Particular care is taken with contact tracing and World Health Organisation Personal Cards are completed so that seamen may obtain follow up treatment at other Ports.

Notices advertising the place and times of Clinic Sessions are exhibited in suitable places and the Port Health Inspectors seek to ensure that the facilities are made known to seamen using the Port.

SECTION IX: CASES OF NOTIFIABLE & OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON SHIPS

TABLE D.

CATEGORY	DISEASE	<u>Number of cases during the year</u>		Number of Ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed on ships from foreign ports.	Chicken Pox	4	-	4
	Scabies	4	1	2
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been dis- posed of before arrival.	-	-	-	-
Cases landed from other ships	-	-	-	-

SECTION X: OBSERVATIONS ON THE OCCURRENCE OF MALARIA ON SHIPS

No cases of Malaria were reported as having occurred on any vessels during the year.

SECT.XI: MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST SHIPS INFECTED WITH OR SUSPECTED
FOR PLAGUE

Practically all the foreign arrivals are from Continental Ports which are not likely to be affected with Plague, consequently there is very little risk of Plague infected or suspected ships arriving at the Port. Should the necessity arise, however, the measures laid down in Part I of the 4th Schedule of the Public Health (Ships) Regulations 1952, would be put into operation as far as applicable.

SECTION XII: MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

(1) Procedure for inspection of ships for rats.

Vessels are inspected as cargos are discharged, and inspections made of holds, galleys, stores etc. and cargos, for evidence of rat infestation. Crews and Dockers are instructed that any signs of rats must be reported to this Authority. The short duration of voyages, and class of cargos carried do not encourage rat infestation. Rat infestation was not found on any vessels at the Port.

British Railways Rodent Operators make regular visits to Harwich and Parkeston Quay to carry out treatments against infestation of quays, warehouses, river banks etc. under supervision of this Authority.

Felixstowe Dock and Mistley have contracts for rodent treatment to be carried out when necessary.

(2) Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rodents, with special reference to rodent plague, including the number of rodents sent for examination during the year.

Arrangements have been made with the Public Health Laboratory at Ipswich for examination of rodents for rodent plague. One rat was submitted for examination during the year. This rat was found dead in a container of empty sacks from Holland. It was reported that there was no evidence of bacterial infection at post mortem examination and on cultures.

(3) Arrangements in the District for Deratting Ships, the methods used, and if done by a Commercial Contractor, the name of the Contractor.

All vessels which applied for Deratting Certificates during the year were found to be free from rat infestation, and were granted Exemption Certificates. 115 Deratting Exemption Certificates were issued.

Small infestations can be treated by the Port Health Inspectors by trapping or poisoning.

Small infestations on Railway owned vessels can be treated by their own rodent operators, under the supervision of this Authority.

Large infestations would be treated either by fumigation with hydrogen cyanide or poisoning with sodium fluoroacetate. This would be carried out by Commercial Contractors, and arrangements have been made with Associated Fumigators, London, or Ridipests, London, to carry out this work if necessary.

(4) Progress in rat-proofing ships.

The majority of vessels using the Port are of modern construction. Foodstores are rat proof, doors tight fitting and spaces around pipes etc., and openings in partitions and bulkheads are protected by expanding metal of fine mesh. Openings to ventilation ducts in holds etc. are similarly protected.

During inspections of vessels, defects found in rat-proofing are brought to the attention of the Master.

TABLE E.

RODENTS DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

Category				Number
Black rats	...	...	...	nil
Brown rats	...	...	...	nil
Sent for examination			...	nil
Infected with plague			...	nil

TABLE F.

DERATTING CERTIFICATES AND DERATTING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES
ISSUED DURING THE YEAR FOR SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

No. of Deratting Certificates issued					Number of Deratting Exemption Certificates issued.	Total Certs. Issued.
After fumigation with		After	After			
H.C.N.	Other fumigant (State method)	Trapping	Poisoning	Total		
Nil	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	115	115

SECTION XIII: INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR NUISANCES

TABLE G.

INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES

Nature and number of Inspections	Notices Served		Result of serving Notices
	Statutory	Other Notices	
General Inspections: 1,426	Nil.	18	16 Defects remedied
Inspections for De-ratting Certificates: 115	-	-	-
Total: 1,541	Nil.	18	16 Defects remedied

DETAILS OF NUISANCES AND DEFECTS DEALT WITH ON VESSELS

Defective refrigerators	2	Vermin infested quarters	3
Vermin infested food stores	3	Vermin infested galleys	4
Dirty galleys	2	Blocked W.C's.	2
Contaminated fresh water tanks	2		

The majority of vessels inspected were found to be maintained in a clean and satisfactory condition. Most of the vessels were of modern construction, with very good crew accommodation, and it was generally found that crews appreciated these improved conditions, and looked after their quarters. The defects found on vessels were mainly of a minor character, and were mostly rectified when brought to the attention of the Masters or Owners.

Dark smoke (Permitted Periods) (Vessels) Regulations, 1958.

These Regulations made under the Clean Air Act, lay down permitted periods for the emission of Dark or Black smoke from vessels. Practically all the vessels using the Port are motor vessels or oil fired, and smoke emission does not constitute a great problem at the Port. Two vessels were found emitting Black smoke over the permitted period. After interview with the Masters, these emissions ceased.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960.

There is only one "Home-going ship" as defined by these Regulations, at the Port. This vessel makes short pleasure cruises from Harwich Quay during summer months, during which refreshments are served. The requirements of the Regulations for this type of vessel were complied with.

SECTION XIV: PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL FISH) REGULATIONS 1934 & 1948.

There are no shell fish layings within the jurisdiction of the Authority.

SECTION XV: MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS - ALIENS ORDER, 1953.

- (1) The Medical Inspectors of Aliens holding Warrants of Appointment at 31st December, 1970, were as follows:-

<u>Medical Inspectors</u>	<u>Warrant issued</u>
Alan H. Golledge	1st April, 1965.
John W. Doupe	1st May, 1965.
Julius Levy	August, 1947.
James Corbett	September, 1949.
Robert Abernethy	March, 1967.
Duncan A. MacPherson	September, 1969.
Alexander Sherlock	1st April, 1970.
John L. Souster	1st April, 1970.
Brian M. G. Clarke	1st April, 1970.
Colin B. Keith	1st April, 1970.
Leslie E. Smith	1st April, 1970.
Katherine V. Smith	1st April, 1970.

(2) Organisation of Work

All immigrants referred by the Immigration Officers in accordance with the Aliens Order 1953, pass through a Health Control. They are required to complete a Medical Questionnaire, at present printed in twelve languages.

A Port Health Nurse is in attendance at arrivals of passenger ships and a rota of doctors and nurses is maintained.

Year	Aliens Landed	Aliens Examined	No. of Certs. Issued
1961	136,233	7,014 5.15%	52
1962	138,948	5,751 4.2%	59
1963	132,627	5,035 3.7%	48
1964	144,792	5,056 3.4%	53
1965	152,059	4,756 3.1%	41
1966	167,441	4,477 2.6%	35
1967	178,517	3,531 1.9%	14
1968	214,244	2,854 1.3%	25
1969	252,760	3,019 1.1%	44
1970	306,448	3,181 1.03%	109

Number of ships arriving with Alien Passengers 2,041

Number of Aliens arriving 306,907

Number of Aliens landed 306,448

Number of Aliens refused leave to land 459

(4) Analysis of Aliens referred for Medical Examination

(a) Categories	No. <u>Examined</u>	Certs. <u>Issued</u>
(i) Ministry of Labour Permits	1,303	1
(ii) Aliens intending to remain in this Country	20	-
(iii) (a) Aliens intending to take up employment (paid or unpaid) without M.L.Permits	33	-
(b) 'Au Pair'	1,437	2
(iv) Students	104	-
(v) Visiting for health reasons	10	9
(vi) Referred for other reasons	274	97
(vii) Seamen travelling as passengers	-	-
	<u>3,181</u>	<u>109</u>

(b) Nationalities

Passengers who were examined were nationals of the following countries:-

Austria	13	Japan	11
Belgium	5	Mexico	1
Chile	1	Morocco	2
Colombia	1	Netherlands	808
Denmark	997	Norway	46
Faroe Islands	1	Poland	25
Finland	189	Portugal	5
France	4	South Africa	1
Germany	785	Spain	3
Greece	4	Sweden	100
Iceland	2	Switzerland	11
Indonesia	1	Turkey	19
Iran	3	U.S.A.	74
Iraq	2	Yugoslavia	33
Israel	8	Stateless	3
Italy	23		

(c) Certificates issued

Nature of Report of Certificate	Total No. of Reports and Certificates issued	Aliens not permitted to land
(a) Unsound mind or mentally defective	5	5
(b) (1) Undesirable for medical reasons	18	18
(2) (a) Inability to support	86	6
(b) Likely to require medical treatment		
(c) Conditionally landed for further medical examination	-	-
	109	29

(5) Accommodation

A medical room is provided at Parkeston Quay, and at Navyard

COMMONWEALTH IMMIGRANTS ACT, 1962 & 1968

All the Medical Inspectors of Aliens have Warrants of Appointment under the above Act. The arrangements for the inspection of Commonwealth Immigrants are similar to those operating for alien traffic.

During the year 19,453 Commonwealth Immigrants were landed at the Port of Harwich. Of this number 72 were referred for Medical Examination, and 2 Medical Certificates were issued.

SECTION XVI: MISCELLANEOUS

Arrangements for the burial on shore of persons who have died on board ship from infectious disease.

Should the necessity arise the procedure would be in accordance with the relevant sections of the Public Health Act 1936.

Cases of illness or injury on board vessels.

The Port Health Authority does not undertake a General Practitioner Service to seamen or passengers. Likewise it has no statutory responsibility to attend accidents. There is a lifeboat manned by the R.N.L.I. at Harwich and cases are then transported via the normal Ambulance Service to local hospitals. The local Shipping Agents make private arrangements with local medical practitioners who represent the British Shipping Federation Medical Service. In the case of infectious disease the Port Medical Officer is notified and acts accordingly.

In order to facilitate travel, arrangements are made for hospitalisation or special conveyance of passengers, when the Authority is informed. The Authority will also assist and advise in the hospitalisation of seamen, but the Port Medical Officer does not render treatment other than of an emergency nature.

Medical advice by radio is occasionally given. (See under Section VI - Radio Messages).

The Authority's staff attended to 146 cases, most of whom were arriving passengers. In addition 39 hospital admissions were arranged. The number of attendances to crew members or passengers by general practitioners is not recorded.

SECTION XVIII - FOOD INSPECTION

Report by the

CHIEF PORT HEALTH INSPECTOR

There was a considerable increase in the quantity of foodstuffs landed at the Port during the year. These are shown in Appendix I.

Most of the foodstuffs are now carried in containers (box containers, train ferry trucks, lorries and trailers) - refrigerated when required.

23,809 containers of foodstuffs were dealt with during the year. These mainly consisted of bacon, meat, offals, vegetables, tinned foods, butter, cheese.

6,162 containers of foodstuffs were forwarded to Inland Clearance Depots for Customs clearance. The Authority in whose District the I.C.D. is situated is responsible for inspection of such containers.

1,746 containers were sent forward unexamined, for inspection at destinations after notification to the receiving Authorities. These were mostly containers of bacon which arrive at Felixstowe Dock and are loaded for immediate despatch, and frozen foodstuffs for immediate delivery to cold stores outside the Port area, such as boneless meat, frozen liquid egg, etc. These are dealt with by the Authority in whose District the cold store is situated, otherwise it would mean detaining containers at the Port for thawing meat for inspection, or pending receipt of bacteriological reports. Large numbers of containers of tinned tomatoes ex Spain and Italy arrived towards the end of the year. As proper inspection of these could not be carried out at the Port, they were allowed to go forward for inspection at Destination.

Loose cargoes arriving mainly consisted of baled bacon, fruit, fish, vegetables, canned foods and dried fruit.

Felixstowe Dock is visited daily for inspections of shipping and foodstuffs, with two Inspectors as required.

Navyard Wharf is visited daily as trailers or containers of foodstuffs arrive regularly.

Imported Food Regulations 1968.

These are the main Regulations dealing with the inspection of imported food.

Foodstuffs seized as unfit, or not complying with the Regulations are shown in Appendix II. In some instances it was possible to allow unsatisfactory foodstuffs to go forward for animal feeding, after arrangements with the receiving Authority. Under the Meat (Sterilization) Regulations, all such meat must be labelled unfit for human consumption, so it meant that meat diverted for animal feeding had to be labelled at the Port.

Total amount of foodstuffs seized under the Regulations was 112 tons 1 cwt. 2 qtrs. 24 lbs.

Under the Regulations, where meat or meat products arrive without official certificates, or with incorrect certificates, and it would appear that this was due to a bona fide mistake, the case may be referred to the Ministry so they can make enquiries. 11 such cases were referred to the Ministry. In two instances re-exportation orders were issued. In the other cases, after Ministry enquiries, the consignments were allowed to be imported.

2 consignments of tinned meats, 1 of cooked meats and 1 of boneless meat, arrived without official certificates as required by the Regulations. These consignments were re-exported.

Two consignments of meat, not containing associated lymphatic glands, were landed. The importation of this class of meat is prohibited unless the Ministry extend recognition of the official certificate of a particular country to cover this. This did not apply to these consignments which were re-exported. These were pork fat backs from Italy, and pigs maws from Sweden.

330 samples of foodstuffs were submitted for bacteriological examination.

124 of these samples were frozen cooked peeled prawns from various Countries. As there is a risk of contamination of the prawns due to handling during peeling, a bacteriological standard has been agreed for these. This is:-

Up to 100,000 organisms per gm/flesh - Satisfactory.

100,000 to 1,000,000 organisms per gm/flesh - Release with warning to use immediately on thawing.

Over 1,000,000 organisms per gm/flesh - Detain.

11 samples were reported as containing over 1,000,000 organisms. As these consignments had left the Port for delivery to cold store, these reports were notified to the Authorities in whose Districts the cold stores were situated, which would mean re-sampling at cold store.

As it is not practicable to detain frozen prawns at the Port pending receipt of bacteriological reports, it has been decided that in future, when the receiving Authority agrees, sampling will be carried out at cold stores after notification by this Authority.

After a lapse of several months, the importation of live mussels from Denmark was re-started. 11 samples of these mussels were submitted, of which 5 did not comply with the Fishmongers Company standard of less than 5 faecal coli per ml. flesh. This matter was taken up with the Fisheries Attache at the Danish Embassy, with request that until the matter had been investigated, live mussels should not be exported to this Country. No further consignments have been received since this request.

Salmonellae was reported in 4 samples of boneless mutton from Australia, but the consignment was re-exported as it did not have the Licence required by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Pasteurised liquid egg, dried egg, desiccated coconut and boneless meat from Belgium, France and Australia were all reported as free from salmonellae.

Reports on foodstuffs submitted for bacteriological examination are shown in Appendix III(B).

Public Health (Preservatives in Food) Regulations 1962.

These Regulations prohibit the addition of preservatives to food, except for certain foods which are permitted to contain limited quantities of specified preservatives.

29 samples were submitted for examination under these Regulations. All the samples were reported as complying with the Regulations.

Colouring in Food Regulations 1966.

11 samples were submitted under these Regulations, which prescribe a list of permitted colouring matter which imported food may contain. Foodstuffs which were reported as containing colouring, complied with the Regulations.

Artificial Sweeteners in Food Regulations 1969.

These Regulations, which came into operation on 1st January, 1970, prohibit the use of cyclamic acid, calcium cyclamate and sodium cyclamate as artificial sweeteners in food.

5 samples were submitted. All were reported as containing no prohibited artificial sweeteners.

2 samples of Tea were submitted for examination for lead and arsenic content. Reports showed lead and arsenic content to be within the limits of the Lead in Food, and Arsenic in Food Regulations.

1 sample of Lard from Holland was reported to contain anti-oxidants within the limits of the Anti-oxidant in Food Regulations.

12 samples of Tomato Paste were submitted for examination for mould content. All samples were reported as well below the suggested limit of Howard Mould Count 50% Positive Fields.

Reports on foodstuffs submitted for Chemical Examination are shown in Appendix III(A).

Meat (Sterilization) Regulations 1969.

These Regulations give control over the importation of unsterilized meat which is unfit for human consumption, or without official certificates.

All such meat must be sent for sterilization, and every package must bear a notice that it is unfit or not intended for human consumption. When such meat is despatched from the Port, the container must be locked and bear a notice that the meat is unfit for human consumption.

If the meat is to go into store pending delivery to processor, written authority of an authorised officer at the Port must be obtained. This authority is not issued until the Health Authority where the cold store is situated has notified this Authority that they are willing to receive the meat, and that it can be segregated in the store.

579 containers of inedible meat or offals for animal feeding arrived during the year, and were dealt with under these Regulations.

Food Hygiene (Docks & Carriers) Regulations 1960.

Supervision was exercised under these Regulations to ensure that food-stuffs discharged were handled in an hygienic manner, and cleanliness of ships holds, quays, warehouses and equipment was controlled, also cleanliness of trucks, lorries and containers used for carrying foodstuffs.

APPENDIX I

FOODSTUFFS IMPORTED DURING THE YEAR FOR CLEARANCE AT THE PORT

	<u>Containers</u>	<u>Loose</u>
Bacon	6,663	304,971 bales
Cuts beef	52	
Pigs	22	
Pork Loins	-	75 cases
Meat Products	15	
Rendered Beef Fat	237	
Cheese	611	2,034 ctns.
Vegetable Fat	98	
Poultry	133	432 cases
Rabbits	8	
Tinned Tomato Paste	10	346,824 ctns.
Tinned Fruit	878	2,297 ctns.
Tinned Milk	3	
Tinned Vegetable Juice	17	
Vegetables Dried	28	23,394 ctns.
Vegetables Extract	34	
Fruit Pulp	35	415 casks
Desiccated Coconut	12	
Bread	5	3,090 ctns.
Frozen Pastries	33	
Frozen Liq. Egg White	1	
Shellfish	20	141 sacks
Coffee	40	40 cases
Cocoa Beans	25	
Dried Milk	453	2,019 sacks
Rice	284	
Pudding Powders	6	515 ctns.
Gravy Powder	2	
Mixed Foods	160	
Maize Starch	4	
Glucose	7	

APPENDIX I (Continued)

<u>Loose</u>		<u>Conts.</u>	<u>Loose</u>	<u>Conts.</u>
Qtrs. Beef	110		Boneless Beef	104
Lambs	15		Legs Lamb	1
Pork Legs	5		Pork Fat Backs	36
Pig Rinds	88		Offals	308
Sausage	12	242 sacks	Salted Casings	
Lard	524	8,193 cases	Butter	1,600
Eggs	383		Margarine	5
Cocoa Butter	89	454 ctns.	Olive Oil	26
Froz. Cooked Chicken	22	140 ctns.	Froz. Chicken Skins	3
Tinned Fish	90		Tinned Meats	1,486
Tinned Vegetables	975	15,946 cases	Tinned Soups	13
Tinned Sausage	3	5,611 ctns.	Tinned Cream	34
Tinned Fruit Juice	319	41,699 ctns.	Tinned Poultry	20
Vegetables Fresh	2,335	7,047 ctns.	Vegetables Frozen	118
Vegetables Preserved	164	1,975,819 ctns.	Froz. Cooked Potatoes	101
Fruit Fresh	2,548	437 casks	Fruit Frozen	63
Fruit Dried	32	18,093 pkgs.	Fruit Preserved	10
Jam	14	2,749,715 ctns.	Honey	51
Bread Crumbs			Bakery Products	18
Cakes	4	421 ctns.	Biscuits	146
Dried Egg	2	1,795 ctns.	Fish Fresh	124
Frozen Peeled Prawns	36		Tea	223
Coffee Beans	3		Cocoa	51
Chocolate	27		Confectionery	73
Cereals	249	1,925 cases	Flour	77
Spices	3	6,524 ctns.	Mustard	5
Mayonnaise	5	206 ctns.	Sauces	7
Marzipan	13	910 ctns.	Sugar	6
Food Colours	15	6,094 ctns	Yeast	6
Processed Food	1		Liquid Rennet	4
Soya Flour	4		Wheat Gluten	4

Containers for Inspection at Inland Clearance Depots. - 6,162.

Containers for Deferred Inspection at Destination. - 1,746.

APPENDIX II

SEIZURES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS 1968

		Cwts.	Qtrs.	lbs.
Tinned Pork Luncheon Meat	3,500 cartons	526	2	-
Tinned Pork Luncheon Meat	30 tins)			
Tinned Chopped Ham	10 tins)			
Tinned Ham	4 tins)		3	7
Tinned Pork Loin	2 tins)			
Tinned Sausage	11 tins)			
Tinned Tomatoes	182 cartons)	39	-	4
	90 tins)			
Tinned Tomato Paste	656 tins	64	-	23
Tinned Pears	105 tins	1	-	5
Tinned Potatoes	9 tins		1	26
Tinned Cherries	2 tins			12
Tinned Tomato Soup	8 tins			26
Pig Maws	535 cartons	267	1	-
Pork Fat Backs	26 sacks	9	-	22
Boneless Beef	17 cartons	4	1	-
Sausage	13 cartons	1	1	9
Bacon	1 Gammon			14
Cooked Meats	253 cartons	2	-	-
Sultanas	126 cartons	31	2	27
Currants	85 cartons	21	1	-
Onions	2,740 sacks	1,129	3	-
Lettuce	443 cartons)			
Celery	98 cartons)			
Tomatoes	11 cartons)	138	2	2
Potatoes	1 sack)			
Cucumbers	1 carton)			
Mixed Vegetables	1 carton)			
Margarine	9 cartons	2	1	-
Butter	1 carton)		1	15
	44 pkts.)			
Cheese	1 carton		1	-
Trout	2 cases	1	-	-

REPORTS ON FOODSTUFFS SUBMITTED FOR CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

	Country of origin	Purposes of Examination	Results	Remarks
Tomato Paste (8 samples)	Portugal	Mould Content	Howard Mould Count from 6% to 35% Positive Fields.	Suggested Limits 50%.
Tomato Puree (4 samples)	Italy	Mould Content	Howard Mould Count from 5% to 11% Positive Fields.	Suggested Limits 50%.
Tinned Red Cherries (2 samples)	Italy	Preservatives.	Nil Preservatives	
Tinned Cherries in Syrup.	Italy	Colouring Matter.	Contains Erythrosine.	Permitted Colour.
		Preservatives	Nil Preservatives	
		Artificial	Nil Sacharine.	
		Sweetner	Nil Cyclamates.	
		Colouring matter	Contains Erythrosine.	Permitted Colour.
	Italy	Artificial		
Bottled Orange Drink		Sweetner	Nil Cyclamates.	
		Colouring Matter	Contains Sunset Yellow.	Permitted colour.
Dried Apricots	Turkey	Preservatives	Sulphur Dioxide 1,640p.p.m.	Limit 2,000 p.p.m.
Glace Cherries	France	Preservatives	Sulphur Dioxide 20 p.p.m.	Limit 100 p.p.m.
Glace Cherries	Spain	Preservatives	Sulphur Dioxide 55 p.p.m.	Limit 100 p.p.m.
Herring Fillets in Vinegar	Germany	Preservatives	Nil Preservatives	
Canned Sausage Meat	Germany	Preservatives	Nil Preservatives	
Smoked Salami	Denmark	Preservatives	Nil Preservatives	
		Colouring Matter	Contains Ponceau 4R	Permitted Colour.
Mock Caviar	Germany	Preservatives	Nil Preservatives	
		Colouring Matter	Contains Black 7984. Red 1B. Tartrazine	Permitted Colours.
Tomato Paste (2 samples)	Italy	Preservatives	Nil Preservatives.	
Tea	Indonesia	Arsenic content	Arsenic not exceeding 0.1p.p.m	Limit 1.0 p.p.m.
		Lead content	Lead 1.0 p.p.m.	Limit 10.0 p.p.m.
Tea	Iran	Arsenic content	Arsenic not exceedg. 0.1 p.p.m	Limit 1.0 p.p.m.
		Lead content	Lead 3.3 p.p.m.	Limit 10.0 p.p.m.
Desiccated coconut	Ceylon	Preservatives	Sulphur Dioxide 50 p.p.m.	Limit 2,000 p.p.m.
Desiccated coconut	Phillippines	Preservatives	Sulphur Dioxide 20 p.p.m.	Limit 2,000 p.p.m.
Desiccated coconut	Phillippines	Preservatives	Sulphur Dioxide 10 p.p.m.	Limit 2,000 p.p.m.

APPENDIX III (A) Continued.

	Country of origin	Purposes of Examination	Results	Remarks
Desiccated coconut	Philippines	Preservatives	Nil Preservatives	
Orange Squash	Denmark	Artificial Sweetner	Cyclamic acid and Cyclamates absent	
Fruit Drop Sweets	Holland	Colouring matter	Contain Tartrazine. Sunset Yellow FCF	Red 6B Permitted colours.
Mayonnaise	France	Preservatives	Nil Preservatives	
Black Currant Juice	Germany	Artificial Sweetners.	Cyclamic acid and Cyclamates absent.	
Canned Vegetable Juice	Italy	Preservatives	Nil Preservatives	
Lard	Holland	Anti-oxidants	Less than 50 p.p.m. BHT antioxidant	Limit 200 p.p.m.
Tinned Cherries	Italy	Preservatives	Nil Preservatives.	
Raspberry Pulp (for Yoghourt)	France	Colouring matter	Contains Erythrosine	Permitted colour.
Pickled Beetroot		Preservatives	Benzoic Acid 440 p.p.m.	Limit 800 p.p.m.
Egg Mayonnaise	Sweden	Preservatives	Nil Preservatives	
Processed Food (Soya Bean Preparation)	Germany	Preservatives	Nil Preservatives	
Cranberry Sauce	Denmark	Colouring matter	Contains Erythrosine BS. Green S	Permitted colours.
	Sweden	Preservatives	Nil Preservatives	
Mayonnaise		Arti. Sweetner	Sacharin 300 p.p.m.	Permitted Art.Sweetner.
Apricot Desert	Norway	Colouring matter	Contains Tartrazine	Permitted colour.
Raspberry Pulp	Norway	Preservatives	Sulphur Dioxide 42 p.p.m.	Limit 350 p.p.m.
Dried Peaches	Holland	Preservatives	Sulphur Dioxide 1810 p.p.m.	Limit 3,000 p.p.m.
Fruit Soup Mix	U.S.A.	Preservatives	Sulphur Dioxide 1140 p.p.m.	Limit 2,000 p.p.m.
	Norway	Preservatives	Sulphur Dioxide 34 p.p.m.	Limit 2,000 p.p.m.
		Colouring matter	Contains Sunset Yellow FCF Tartrazine.	Permitted colours.
Strawberry Jam	Hungary	Preservatives	Nil Preservatives.	
Orange Pulp	Denmark	Preservatives	Sulphur Dioxide 450 p.p.m.	Limit 3,000 p.p.m.

APPENDIX III (B) - BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Nature	Country of origin	No. of Samples	Results
Frozen Cooked Peeled Prawns	Denmark	55	Organisms per gm/flesh - below 100,000. Nil Salmonellae.
do.	Denmark	12	" " 100,000 - 1,000,000. "
do.	Denmark	10	" " - over 1,000,000. "
do.	Canada	15	" " below 100,000. "
do.	Canada	1	" " 100,000 - 1,000,000. "
do.	China	11	" " below 100,000. "
do.	China	3	" " 100,000 - 1,000,000. "
do.	China	1	" " over 1,000,000. "
do.	Japan	7	" " below 100,000. "
do.	U.S.A.	6	" " below 100,000. "
do.	Chile	3	" " below 100,000. "
Frozen Cooked Prawns in Shell	China	11	Nil faecal coli. Nil Salmonellae.
do.	Canada	10	Nil faecal coli. "
do.	Bahrain	4	Nil faecal coli. "
Pasteurised Frozen Liquid Egg White	Germany	3	Nil Salmonellae.
Dried Whole Egg	China	7	" "
Dried Whole Egg	Holland	4	" "
Desiccated Coconut	Ceylon	13	" "
do.	Phillippines	11	" "
Live Mussels	Denmark	5	Nil faecal coli. - Nil Salmonellae.
do.	Denmark	1	Less than 5 faecal coli per ml. flesh. "
do.	Denmark	1	6 faecal coli per ml. flesh. "
do.	Denmark	1	9 faecal coli per ml. flesh. "
do.	Denmark	1	30 faecal coli per ml. flesh. "
do.	Denmark	1	72 faecal coli per ml. flesh. "
do.	Denmark	1	300 faecal coli per ml. flesh. "
Boneless Beef	Belgium	16	Nil Salmonellae.
do.	Australia	13	" "
do.	France	6	" "

APPENDIX III (B) - (Continued)

Nature	Country of origin	No. of Samples	Results
Boneless Mutton	Australia	8	Nil Salmonellae.
do.	Australia	4	Salmonellae isolated.
Frozen Cooked Chicken Meat	Holland	21	Nil Food Poisoning Organisms.
do.	Hungary	20	Nil Food Poisoning Organisms.
Frozen Cooked Chicken Skins	Holland	9	Nil Food Poisoning Organisms.
Tinned Ham	Rumania	8	Nil Food Poisoning Organisms.
Tinned Pork Loin	Rumania	1	Nil Food Poisoning Organisms.
Tinned Minced Pork. (leaking tins)	Holland	2	Mould bacteria had penetrated meat.
Frozen Chicken Breasts	Denmark	3	Nil Salmonellae.
Tinned whole Chicken	Holland	1	Nil Salmonellae.
Frozen Strawberries	Mexico	2	Nil Food Poisoning Organisms.
Frozen Paella	Spain	2	Nil Food Poisoning Organisms.
Pre-fried Potatoes	Holland	3	Nil Food Poisoning Organisms.
Shelled Almonds	Spain	3	Nil Food Poisoning Organisms.
Tinned Tomato Puree	Italy	2	Nil Food Poisoning Organisms.
Tinned Tomatoes (Blown tins)	Spain	3	Numerous gram-positive spore bearing organisms present. No Pathogenic organisms isolated.
Canned Black-currants (Blown cans)	Hungary	2	No Organisms seen. Cultures: No growth after incubation.
Canned Black-currants (Sound cans)	Hungary	2	No Organisms seen. Cultures: No growth after incubation.
Bottles Shrimps in Brine	Sweden	3	Nil Food Poisoning Organisms.

SECTION XIX - POWERS

The following Acts and Regulations are applicable to the work of the Authority:-

GENERAL HEALTH CONTROL:-

Local Government Act 1933.
Public Health Acts 1936 and 1961.
Public Health Officers (Port Health Districts) Regulations 1959.
Merchant Shipping Acts and Regulations 1948-52.
Supervision of Merchant Shipping (Crew Accommodation) Regulations 1953.
Public Health (Ships) Regulations 1966.
Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations 1953.
Dangerous Drugs (No.2) Regulations 1964.
Dangerous Drugs (Notification of Addicts) Regulations 1968.
Clean Air Act 1956.
Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) (Vessels) Regulations 1958.

FOOD INSPECTION:-

Public Health (Imported Food Regulations 1968.
Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations 1926.
Food and Drugs Act 1955.
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960-62.
Food Hygiene (Docks, Carriers, etc.,) Regulations 1960.
Colouring Matter in Food Regulations 1966.
Emulsifiers and Stabilisers in Food Regulations 1962.
Arsenic in Food Regulations 1959-60.
Artificial Sweetners in Food Regulations 1969.
Fluorine in Food Regulations 1959.
The Meat (Sterilisation) Regulations 1969.
Lead in Food Regulations 1961.
Preservatives in Food Regulations 1962.
Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations 1963.
Mineral Hydrocarbons in Food Regulations 1966.
Bread and Flour Regulations 1963.
Antioxidant in Food Regulations 1958 and 1966.
The Food (Control of Irradiation) Regulations 1967.
The Solvents in Food Regulations 1967.
The Soft Drinks Regulations 1964.
The Soft Drinks (Amendment) Regulations 1969.

